FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION POSTPONED AGAIN

LD011923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 1 (TANJUG) -- A session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries has been postponed again. No official explanation has been given so far, but unofficial reports say a term to suit all heads of state and party leaders is sought to convene the meeting this month. [Bonn DIE WELT in German on 2 October reports: "It is scheduled to take place from 21-23 October."]

The regular session of the East European military alliance's highest organ was originally scheduled for last January 15-16 in Sofia, but was postponed for an indefinite period due to Konstantin Chernenko's illness.

During a ceremony held in Warsaw last April to mark the 30th anniversary of signing the treaty, it was decided to hold the regular session of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia in late September. It seems however that the term again did not suit all the member countries and the new one is now being sought. Unofficial sources say the committee will meet before the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, since the session is a "component part of the preparations for the U.S.-Soviet summit."

CEMA RADIO, ELECTRONICS COMMITTEE SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD262358 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 26 Sep 85

[TExt] Budatest, September 26 (MTI) -- The 50th session of the CMEA Standing Cooperation Committee for Radio Technology and electronics wound up Thursday at Balatonfured. A protocol was signed on the talks. The two-day meeting was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Vietnam. Under an agreement between the CMEA and the Government of Yugoslavia, a delegation of Yugoslavia also attended.

The session examined implementation of the agreement stipulating the creation of a unified electronical component store system, and devoted special attention to cooperation in the development of a unified digital transmission system. The participants approved the draft of an inter-governmental agreement for the development and production of a unified light telecommunication system, approved the 1986-87 workplan of cooperation and examined possibilities of expanding technical-scientific cooperation and many-sided production specialization.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL CONFERENCE OPENS

LD011208 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Monday a five-day conference of the environment protection organizations of eight socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Czechoslavakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union -- opened in Budapest under the auspices of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Discussions are to be held on measures for protecting nature and the human environment and experience in the state and social control of the field. A joint work programme will be elaborated on the development of cooperation.

Similar conferences took place in Varna in 1978 and in Moscow in 1984. On the first day of the Budapest consultation a lecture on the environment protection work of the state was given by Undersecretary of State Kalman Abraham, president of the National Office of Environment Protection and Nature Conservation.

GDR DELEGATE URGES 'SUBSTANTIVE NEGOTIATIONS'

LD271927 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 27 Sep 35

[Text] Stockholm 27 Sep (ADN) -- Ambassador Dr Guenter Buehring, head of the GDR delegation, advocated an intensification of the work of the CSCE Conference for Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in Stockholm on Friday. It is time to convert the desire for negotiations expressed by all sides into concrete action, he demanded at the plenary session.

Addressing himself to NATO, Dr Buehring stated that if the transition to substantive negotiations are delayed now with many ifs and buts, the conference will run the danger of gambling away the chance for negotiated results, which are awaited by the peoples of Europe, by the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting in November 1986. NATO representatives also affirmed their desire for negotiations at the start of this session. The desire for negotiations cannot be mere lip service. The sides must now approach one another and concentrate on the areas in which a convergence of viewpoints is attainable. The Warsaw Pact states are ready for this. They now await an early positive reaction from the NATO sides.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE ADDRESSES UN ASSEMBLY

AU011327 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Oct 85

["The Road of Socialist Albania and the Albanian People Is Conform to the Interests of the Peoples of the World. From the Speech of Comrade Reis Malile, Leader of the Delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 40th Session of the UN General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The leader of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Reis Malile took the floor at the UN General Assembly, on September 30. He said among the other things:

Mr. President, this year the General Assembly is meeting on a marked date for the United Nations Organization -- the 40th anniversary of its foundation. In the heat of the Second World War, when the forces of the anti-fascist coalition of peoples were fighting to overcome the Nazi-Fascist hordes, the foundations of the United Nations were being laid. The peoples of the world who paid with their blood the price of the war prepared by the imperialist powers aspired to build a better and more just world on the ruins of the war. They hopes that the UN, too, would play an important role in this action.

But at this jubilee session of the United Nations, which offers also an opportunity to reflect on its role and functioning, the delegation of the PSR of Albania cannot but point out that the period since its foundation and the present-day reality have shown that the UN has not justified the people's expectations in compliance with the obligations stipulated by the Charter. This is the case because the imperialist powers have tried to manipulate and use the UN as an instrument to justify their policy of war and aggression. With their policy and concrete activity the superpowers have trampled underfoot the principles of liberty and justice sanctioned in the Charter.

Throughout the 30 years as a UN member, Albania has not failed to make its modest contribution in favour of the cause of freedom of the peoples, peace and international security. The PSR of Albania has consistently upheld the view that in the UN and outside it, in international relations, all states, large or small, should be equal. The government of the PSR of Albania has always maintained a responsible stand towards this world organization and has spoken up here only with her voice.

Our principled and independent foreign policy, the resolute stands of the PSR of Albania in the UN are indissolubly linked with the name and work of the architect of new Socialist Albania, the outstanding and immortal leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Leading our party and people for nearly half a century, he rendered Albania such services that make him the greatest and most outstanding figure in the history of the Albanian nation. That is why our people are determined to march always on Enver Hoxha's road, because it is the road of progress, freedom and genuine independence of our homeland.

I avail myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian Government and people, to express to the General Assembly of the UN our sincere gratitude for the homage it payed to the memory of Enver Hoxha, in its plenary session on the 12th of April this year.

After condemning the superpowers' hegemonistic policy, their militarist course that is leading mankind towards a new world war, Reis Malile said that at present, both in the East and the West, a big fuss is being made about the value and importance of the impending talks between the superpowers, that the future of peace and mankind will depend on the agreements reached between them. The USA and the Soviet Union may sit down and talk together, but the reality as of now has shown that the most they can agree on is to make deals at the expense of the peoples. The fate of peace and international security cannot be left in the hands of those who want to dominate the world.

A few months ago was the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference on the so-called European security and cooperation. Ten years after Helsinki Europe has become more insecure than it was. Albania did well not to go and participate in a conference which, being manipulated by the superpowers, was destined to fail. Time showed we were right.

There is no doubt that as long as the military political blocs of the superpowers, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, exist there can be no talk about genuine European security and cooperation, motwithstanding the marathon conferences and meetings held and the fine words spoken.

In the Balkans, too, the situation is not tranquil either said the leader of the Albanian delegation. New negative factors are making it even more complicated. National resentments and chauvinistic passions are being fanned up, which, in turn bring about tensions and aggravated situations. Our belief is that the peoples of the Balkans will not allow the region to be turned into a powder keg again. They are able to grasp the situations and to decide themselves in a sovereign way about their relations without falling victims to the intrigues of imperialists, to the detriment of the interests of each people and of all the peoples of the peninsula.

As regards the PSR of Albania, it will continue to pursue, as heretofore, the policy of good neighbourliness. As a result of such policy and owing to good will and the common efforts, friendly relations have been established between our country and Greece, Turkey and Italy. Albania will continue to be a factor of peace and stability in the region. It will not permit any harm to the neighbouring countries from its territory, nor to the interests of peace and security of our zone.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, Comrade Reis Malile said that the Government of the PSR of Albania, consistent in its stand, in the future too will continue to give powerful support to the hoeroic Palestinian people, to regain their plundered homeland, as well as to the struggle of the fraternal Arab peoples to drive the Israeli aggressors from their occupied territory.

We hold that an end must be put to the already five-year-long war between Iraq and Iran. This would be in favour of the friendly peoples of these two neighbourly countries. Moreover, it would serve the struggle of the peoples of the Gulf and of the region as a whole against imperialist powers.

It is hard to find any region in the world today which is not encountering the interference of one or the other superpowers, or both of them. In Central America, the valiant people of Nicaragua are faced with a situation of an undeclared war on the part of the USA. In Afghanistan, the Afghan patriots are continuing their armed resistance to drive out the Soviet occupiers. In South-East Asia, the imperialist powers are not leaving the Kampuchean people in peace to build their free and independent life. The lawful Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is being unjustly denied the place it is entitled to in the United Nations.

The Albanian Government supports the just demand of the Korean people for the achievement of its national aspiration for the independent re-unification of the homeland without any outside interference.

The recent events in South Africa, where the racist regime of Pretoria has perpetrated barbarous massacres, killing and wounding hundreds of people, and imprisoning thousands of others from the coloured population, have aroused profound anger and indignation among honest people all over the world. The Albanian people and government, who nurture profound feelings of sympathy and friendship for the African peoples, will continue to give unreserved support to their just struggle against imperalist exploitation and oppression, racism and apartheid.

Comrade Reis Malile said further on the experience of Socialist Albania has refuted the capitalist outlook that no state can walk on its own feet. The implementation by us of the principle of self-reliance does in no way preclude international collaboration. On the contrary, we have been and are for the development of normal trade, without discrimination, based on mutual benefit. We are also for useful exchanges in the field of culture, science and other fields. In the future, too, we shall extend our callaboration with the neighboring countries and other states on the basis of the recognized principles which govern relations among sovereign states.

We are confident that the course of Socialist Albania and the Albanian people is in harmony with and conforms to the interests of peoples who fight for national liberation, social justice and democracy, he said in conclusion.

OFFICIALS MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

Attend Reception

AU011357 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Xi Zhaoming gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on September 30, in the evening. Attending were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Alia Greets Li Xiannian

AU011359 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian: "On occasion of 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, in the name of the Albania People I convey to the Chinese people the best wishes for progress and prosperity."

PACT ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU011615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, arrived on a friendly, working visit in our country. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, chiefs of BCP Central Committee departments, deputy ministers, and generals and officers of the People's Army.

REPORTAGE ON ROME TRIAL OF SERGEY ANTONOV

Celebi Statements

AU012020 Sofia BTA in English 1924 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 1 (BTA spec. correspondents) -- At today's 45th hearing of the Rome criminal court trying the second case on the papal assassination attempt, the interrogation of the [word indistinct] Musa Serdar Celebi, chairman of the Federation of Turkish Idealists in the Federal Republic of Germany, was resumed.

At the beginning of the session the presiding judge Santiapichi announced that he had received a letter from the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca, in which he once again stated his refusal to appear in court in protest against the Vatican, because his second meeting with the pope had not been arranged still, as well as a sign of his desire for arranging of a meeting with the general secretary of the U.N. Javier Perez de Cuellar. The criminal allegedly protested by his absence in the court also "against the silence of the world" in connection with his problem (exclam.)

The interrogation of Celebi started with his meeting in Zurich in March, 1981, with Agca. Celebi insisted that on this date he has not at all been in Zurich, and that he departed for Vienna April, 1981. From the verification through Interpol, however, it has not been found Celebi to have travelled from Frankfurt/Main to Zurich and then again to Frankfurt/Main, in April, as he alleged. [sentence as received]

In connection with the many telephone numbers and numbers of bank accounts mentioned by Agca, Celebi said that Agca had not known anything. "He had learned a lot of things, but in the prison, these numbers included and many other things," said Celebi. [sentence as received] He stated that he had met Beikir Celenk only once in Frankfurt/Main, at a lunch with a friend of his, and that then they had talked for their future [word indistinct] activity, but he had never got in touch with him after that.

Obviously Celebi's efforts aim not only to present him innocent, but also to shed all responsibility from the right wing extremist "Gray Wolves" in the preparation and execution of the attempt to kill the pope.

Sergey Antonov's lawyer asked Celebi the following question: "throughout this trial there have been no confirmations, except Agca's declarations of course, of a "Bulgarian connection" or of any actions of Sergey Antonov. Only once during the investigation you have implicated the name of Bulgaria. According to the protocol of your confrontation with Agca, you have told the latter: "Why do you want to implicate me with the shooting. It concerns only you and your Bulgarian friends." Why have you said this? Did you know anything about any contacts between Agca and the Bulgarian?

Celebi: "Agca said during the confrontation that he had been acting together with the Bulgarians. He mentioned Antonov's name as well. I said this "just like that, in general". It was Agca who insisted upon it. I don't know whether it is true or not."

Consolo: "Do you know whether Agca has had any such contacts?"

Celebi: "Absolutely no. I knew nothing about him having anything to do with the Bulgarians and I don't know anything now."

The prosecutor immediately interfered upon the mentioning of the "Bulgarian connection". He recollected the often repeated (by him) phone conversation between Ali Battman, deputy chairman of the Federation of Turkish Indealists, and Catli, in which Battman had asked about "Agca's contacts with the Bulgarians.

Presecutor Marini's attempts to get something out of Celebi and more concretely to learn what Battman had told him about the "contacts" (correspondent's note: elaborate [word indistinct] NATO secret services) and about Agca's stay in Bulgaria were all to no avail. Celebi could not even confirm the prosecutor's hypothesis. Finally came the interference by presiding judge Santiapichi who announced that Battman will be brought to attend a court confrontation in a few days' time and will provide further information on this phone conversation.

We can only agree with the prosecutor's final words addressed to Celebi: "It is true that Agca has told us a pack of lies but your testimony is also very contradictory."

The court session ended with Judge Santiapichi's announcement that a new confrontaion will be arranged between Agaca and Celebi tomorrow and that Sergey Antonov's interrogation may start as early as tomorrow or on Thursday.

Jurists Declaration

AU011938 Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) The Bulgarian jurists, together with the entire Bulgarian public, are following closely the development of the Rome trial on the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II.

Untruths and forgeries against Bulgarian nationals and the official authorities of Bulgaria have been invented and broadly propagated in the course of the unprecedented slanderous campaign, directed at discrediting the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the socialist society. Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev were indicated without any proofs of guilt on the grounds of a politically biased and unobjective investigation. The charges against them were based entirely upon the claims of criminal Mehmet Ali Agca, who has already been sentenced to death by a Turkish court for committing murder and to life imprisonment by an Italian Court. The trial not only did not find proofs of the existence of a "Bulgarian connection" in the plot to kill Pope John Paul II, as alleged by Agca, but also brought about a denounciation of the testimony of a number of witnesses, and witnesses for the prosecution at that.

During the court's investigation, there were procedural violations of the Italian laws, committed by Dr. Antonio Marini in his attempts to bring back to life the forged "Bulgarian connection".

Besides his prosecutor's functions in the court, he employed himself with work that is incompatible [words indistinct] and duties of the legal authorities. Dr. Antonio Marini conducted his own investigation and played the part of an investigating magistrate by interrogating members of the Turkish underworld in Turkey, the FRG, the Netherlands, Austria and France. These are uncontrolled procedural actions that are beyond a prosecutor's competence and incompatible with his official statute. The aim of these actions has obviously been to find or prepare persons who would agree to confirm the existence of a "Bulgarian connection" in return for promised favors. Thus the prosecutor has demonstrated a surprising perserverance in the gathering of witnesses' testimonies about the alleged Bulgarians' complicity in the plot to kill the pope. During the interrogations he directs witnesses into confirming the "Bulgarian connection" in order to save the discredited charges. At the same time the prosecutor does not devote the same efforts, or keeps silent, when certain witnesses denounce the invented connection. In this way, presecutor Marini manifests obvious bias.

However, his efforts were all in vain. Called to testify, Sedat Kadem denied everything and Yalcin Ozbey, on whom the prosecutor has great hopes, made contradictory and confused statements, related to a retold to him by other persons and suspected Bulgarian complicity about which he has not had any first-hand information. [sentence as received] Witness Abdullah Catli, found by Dr. Antonio Marini in France upon whom the prosecutor had nourished great hopes, categorically denied Agca's slanders against Bulgaria.

Throughout the trial, Dr. Antonio Marini tried, while interrogating Mehmet Ali Agca, to remind him of the expected answers and to make him repeat his "charges" by resorting to suggestive questions and reading aloud whole passages of the criminal's testimony made before the investigation. The prosecutor is obviously aware of the fact that Agca is making statements insinuated to him by others and is thus unable to repeat them without sinking into contradictions.

One other connection became apparent during the trial (besides the connections leading to the "Gray Wolves", the Italian secret services and the CIA). This is the connection of the West German secret services. Abdullah Catli's statements in this direction, which were supported by Yalcin Ozbey, place before the court in Rome the requirement to examine this connection (neglected by investigating magistrate Dr. Ilario Martella) very carefully.

The court must ensure the honoring of equal rights of the prosecution and defence at this trial.

We believe that truth will triumph and that the court will denounce the slanderous allegations of a Bulgarian complicity in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II and that it shall pronounce the unjustly indicted Bulgarian nationals innocent.

The document was signed by:

1. Academician Stefan G. Pavlov, holder of the honorary title "People's Scientist"
2. Professor Mikhail Genovski D.S., holder of the honorary title "People's Scientist"
3. Professor Aleksandur Yankov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, head of department with the Unified Scientific Center of State and Law with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Bulgarian International Law Association.

4. Professor Vasil Mruchkov, director of the institute of state and law with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
5. Zhivko Staley D.S., professor in civil law, retired
6 Dimitur Dimitrov, professor in administrative law in the higher Institute of Economics "Karl Marx"
7. Lilyiana Nenova - professor in civil law in the Law Faculty of the Sofia Universit "Kliment Okhridski"
8. Vitali Tadger D.S. - professor in civil law in the Law Faculty of the Sofia University "Kliment Okhridski"
9. Professor Zhivko Milanov, dean of the Law Faculty of the Sofia University "Kliment Okhridski"
10. Georgi Bakhchevanov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bar Association of the P.R.B.
11. Dimitur Mikhailyov, professor in criminal law in the Law Faculty of the Sofia University "Kliment Okhridski"
12. Angel Yelev, retired, former president of the Supreme Court of the P.R.B.
13. Petko Venedikov, professor in Roman law, retired
14. Kosadin Kochev, associate professor in criminal law in the Law Faculty of the Sofia University "Kliment Okhridski", secretary of the National Committee in Defence of Sergey Antonov

October 1, 1985, Sofia

TODOROV ASSESSES VISIT TO FRG UPON RETURN

AU010929 Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 1 Oct 85

["Contribution to Peace and Bilateral Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 1 (BTA) -- Last night, after the return of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation from the FRG, its leader, Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, said.

"Bilateral relations dominated our sincere and fruitful talks in the FRG. We expressed the common opinion that these relations are good. But as an old saying goes: 'There is no good that cannot be made better.' This is why we sought new possibilities for broadening economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries. Of mutual interest are the exchange of technologies for small and medium-size enterprises, the balancing of trade by means of increasing Bulgaria's export for the FRG and the working out and the signing of documents to encourage and facilitate bilateral economic relations. We also discussed cultural relations which have their traditions in the better acquaintance of the two peoples.

"We hope that the forthcoming session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation will adopt decisions for the further promotion of the cooperation between the two countries.

"Bulgaria and the FRG belong to different military and political alliances but during our talks on international issues our striving was to find those aspects which are of common interest. And what is of more common interest to mankind than the averting the nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of their existence?

"We set forth the principled and peaceful foreign policy of Bulgaria and the proposal of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and into a region for fruitful and equitable cooperation and goodneighbourliness. We stressed that Bulgaria fully supports the initiatives of the Soviet Union leading towards the consolidation of peace and understanding among the peoples.

"We entertain no illusions of having found the magic key to the problems of our times at our talks. But nevertheless these talks were fruitful because they gave us a better understanding of the stand of the other side and gave us the possibility to express our concern and hope that mankind will find the way to peace and this means to the future. Our visit has shown that the parliamentary contacts contribute to the preservation of peace and to promoting bilateral relations."

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL WITH FRG SIGNED

AU281842 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 28 (BTA corr) -- Mr. Vasil Tsanov, minister of the transport, made an official visit to the F.R.G. from September 23 through September 28 at the invitation of Dr. Werner Dollinger, federal minister of transport. During the talks which took place in a friendly and business-like atmosphere, the two ministers briefed each other on the development of the bilateral cooperation in the field of transport. They noted that this cooperation is developing successfully in all spheres of transport as a result of the agreements reached in Sofia in 1984. The two sides will devote efforts to the better utilization of the two countries' geographic positions for the greatest possible increase in the transit traffic through their territories. The talks resulted in the signing of a protocol, which envisages concrete measures for the development of the bilateral cooperation and the improvement of its efficiency in all types of transport and exchange of experience and techno-scientific information in the field of railroad transport, road construction, sea, river and air transport.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU301255 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] The delegation, headed by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow yesterday. The delegation attended the 116th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, was also among those present at the airport.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU292046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, departed today for Moscow, where it will take part in the 37th session of the WFTU General Council.

CHNOUPEK'S ACTIVITIES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets Mongolian; Reception Held

AU261147 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 85 p 7

[CTK report: "The UN General Assembly Continues General Debate; Disarmament and Peace Are the Most Often Voiced Words"]

[Excerpts] Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, in New York on 24 September. In a cordial, comradely discussion the two ministers exchanged views on some aspects of CSSR Mongolia relations, and also assessed the topical issues of the current international situation. They paid particular attention to development of the situation in Asia.

On 25 September CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a reception in honor of the 40th anniversary founding of the UN in the building of the CSSR Mission to the UN in New York. The reception was attended by foreign ministers and heads of delegations of member-countries represented at the 40th UN General Assembly session, and by leading representatives of the UN Secretariat.

Meets SFRY Counterpart

AU011116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 85 p 7

[Excerpts] New York (CTK) -- In the general debate, the UN General Assembly heard further political statements. Further meetings also took place between the heads of the participating delegations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, met on 27 September Jaime de Pinies, chairman of the 40th UN General Assembly session.

B. Chnoupek also met Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs. In cordial, friendly talks the two representatives exchanged views on certain issues of CSSR-SFRY relations and on the key foreign-political issues on the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

ROHLICEK REVIEWS RESULTS OF 116TH CEMA SESSION

AU011520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and CSSR permanent representative to CEMA, by K. Hederling, permanent PRAVDA correspondent in Moscow: "Emphatic Shift Forward in Direct Relations; the 116th CEMA Executive Committee Session Concluded"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The deliberations of the 116th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which adopted specific measures for promoting relations of cooperation and specialization among research and development and economic agencies of CEMA member-countries, was concluded 26 September with the signing of a communique. Realization of the adopted measures will signify an important shift forward in the overall cooperation within the framework of the socialist community. During the deliberations I asked Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and the CSSR's permanent representative to CEMA, for an interview.

[Hederling] Comrade Deputy Premier, let us start, perhaps, by saying a few words about the main item on the agenda of the deliberations -- about the direct relations between the member-countries' economic and research and development organizations.

[Rohlicek] The session appraised the experience acquired in developing direct relations in the specialized and cooperating production of the member-states. We particularly evaluated what must be done and which measures must be taken in the legal, financial, as well as loan spheres, but also in other spheres in order to improve the development of direct relations between the production plants and enterprises. We want to start with small steps, if necessary even by making exceptions in the currently valid regulations and provisions in individual member-states. On that basis we will retroactively exert influence on these rules, regulations, and legal provisions in the fraternal countries. At the same time we said that, on the basis of this work, the Committee for Cooperation in Planning will work out -- and its task will not be easy -- an appropriate document that will establish prerequisites for a more rapid development of these relations. Permanent commissions will be orienting the work in their areas, so as to enable us to embark on a more resolute path toward establishing the direct relations of plants, enterprises, and institutions of research and development in the individual member-states.

[Hederling] What does this opportunity for direct relations offer to SSR enterprises and organizations?

[Rohlicek] The enterprises that will join the cooperation and specialization will have the right to mutually negotiate the prices of cooperating or specialized productions, spare parts, and components, in the way they themselves will consider suitable. Of course, they will have to respect the national economic criteria, as well as the efficiency of production in the enterprises concerned. The agreement on the development of direct relations represents a significant step forward in the overall cooperation.

[Hederling] Can you mention, at least briefly, some other topics on which this session adopted a stand?

[Rohlicek] We discussed changes of, and additions to, the rules governing the realization of cooperation in research and development, including those concerning the methods of dividing the costs of jointly financed projects. Furthermore, we discussed the plan of standardization up to the year 1990, the draft of the general agreement on automatic designing, and the statute of cooperation in the sphere of metrology within the CEMA framework. The agenda also included the issue of cooperation in connection with special materials, rare earth, and metals of high purity, which is connected with ensuring further development of the CEMA countries' electronic industry and the industry of electric engineering.

WEST OWES WARSAW PACT REPLY AT MBFR TALKS

AU301438 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The Proposal Should Receive a Reply, the Vienna Deliberations Continue After a Recess"]

[Text] It is customary to reply to the partner's proposals in negotiations. The participating delegations of NATO countries have owed a reply to the proposal submitted by their partner, the delegations of the socialist countries, for the last 7 months.

On 26 September, after the first autumn session (which was the 403d session) of the Vienna deliberations on reduction of the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the Western representative again repeated at a press conference that the proposals "are still being studied in the NATO headquarters in Brussels."

At the same time, the proposals of the socialist countries are very simple. They concern the initial agreement on withdrawal of 13,000 American and 20,000 Soviet soldiers, together with their armaments, and simultaneously on freezing the troop strength on both sides in the area in question, which means in central Europe. This truly needs no long reflection and study -- goodwill is sufficient for this, and the first specific step forward could finally be taken in Vienna. But the West persists in refusing to reply to the proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries, attempting to distract attention and to direct it toward such secondary issues as the exchange of numerical data, vertification, and other accompanying measures.

One of the Western journalists yesterday remarked at the press conference that the stands maintained by the Western delegations in Vienna would seem to indicate that NATO wants to exclude from its policy the reduction of armed forces and armaments, and that it will only increase its forces. After all, the statement of the head of the Dutch delegation, Ambassador Jan Heino van de Mortel, who was yesterday speaking on behalf of the participating NATO states, contained unusual formulations and turns of phrase, from which one could deduce that the West wants to consolidate its stand even more than before, and to push the blame for stagnation of the talks onto the socialist states.

True, at this kind of forum, any polemics are unsuitable. That is also why Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodski, head of the Polish delegation who spoke on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states, oriented himself in his speech toward constructive factor -- that is, the conclusion of an agreement on the initial troop reduction in central Europe. Such a reduction would have a considerable political, military, and psychological significance. He reminded the Western delegations that the proposal of the socialist countries is a compromise, since it takes into account several Western ideas and suggestions.

The representative of the Warsaw Pact countries then pointed out the one-sided nature of Western arguments concerning the so-called geographical factor, he recalled that the geographical factor was taken into account already in the elaboration of the mandate of the Vienna negotiations. Concerning the issue of verification, the reduction of troops and armaments would establish more favorable conditions for reliable verification of troop reduction.

The socialist countries have contributed through their initiatives to all spheres in the battle for limiting feverish armaments and for disarmament. And here in Vienna the socialist countries are again developing great efforts to achieve an agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security. In the opinion of the socialist results at the Vienna deliberations that would favorably influence the overall relations between the West and East and would consolidate peace and security in Europe.

HONECKER, DELEGATION DEPART FOR SFRY VISIT

LD020 04 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0729 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, departed on 2 October for an official, friendly visit to the SFRY. He is responding to an invitation from the SFRY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The members of Erich Honecker's official entourage are members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairmen of the Council of State Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and Ralph Hartmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the SFRY.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

SFRY MEDIA INTERVIEW HONECKER ON VISIT

LD011522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Interview with Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, by Mladen Arnautovic, TANJUG chief editor, and Zdravko Colic, chief editor of BORBA, "the middle of last week"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- "Relations between the GDR and the SFRY have reached a high level. We have never regarded the differing international positions of our two socialist countries -- the GDR as a member of the Warsaw Pact and the SFRY as a member of the Nonaligned Movement -- as a hindrance to fostering open and comradely dialogue."

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated this, inter alia, in an interview to BORBA and TANJUG.

In a lengthy and cordial conversation held in the middle of last week at the SED Central Committee headquarters in Berlin, with TANJUG and BORBA editors in chief Mladen Arnautovic and Zdravko Colic, Honecker answered a number of questions relating to bilateral cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and to international relations.

Question: Both sides believe that the mutual visits and talks between President Tito and you, Comrade Chairman, strongly influenced the very good and stable overall relations between the SFRY and the GDR. They became and have remained the foundations of mutual cooperation. What are your particular recollections of these meetings?

Answer: The meetings and talks with the unforgettable Comrade Josip Broz Tito are among the indelible and permanent impressions of my life. We met during Comrade Tito's 1974 visit to the GDR, which gave me the opportunity of finding out about the achievements of socialist construction in your country.

Further cordial, frank meetings occurred at the end of July 1975 in Helsinki, on the eve of the signing of the CSCE Final Act and also in the summer of 1976 during the Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties in Berlin. I remember, too, the conversations between Comrade Tito and myself in January 1977 in Belgrade, when I first visited your beautiful country.

During our meetings I came to know and esteem Comrade Josip Broz Tito as a prominent poitician, statesman, and respresentative of his socialist homeland. His firm will to do everything possible to maintain peace for his country, for the peoples of Europe, and of the whole world, left a particular impression upon me. In our personal meetings I always felt that I was with a tireless fighter for one just world, a world in peace, and for the cause of progress and sociaism.

I was also most impressed by the fact that Comrade Josip Broz Tito, in his conversations, demonstrated a high degree of concern for and understanding of our country, the problems along our not exactly easy path, and the development of the first socialist state on German soil. In this spirit, Comrade Tito constantly advocated further development and extending of close friendly relations between our parties, states, and peoples. He saw in this an important contribution to our common cause of peace and socialism. The conclusions agreed upon with Comrade Tito formed the stable foundation of our relations, remain such, and will continue to be such.

Finally, I met in Josip Broz Tito a man who showed in all coversations frankness, a comprehensive interest, and concern. His open, comradely approach helped us to get close to one another as communists and comrades-in-arms.

With all these fond recollections and feelings, it was with profound sorrow and great grief that I came to Belgrade in May 1980 to take my leave of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Today I think we are working in the spirit of our Comrade Tito when we exert all efforts to continue further development of relations between our socialist states and when we multiply our joint efforts to secure permanent peace. I am convinced that our forthcoming talks with the leading comrades of the SFRY will proceed in this spirit.
[TANJUG takes 4 and 5 not received]

Question: The Yugoslav public, comrade chairman, is interested in your view of the overall development of world relations, in particular current East-West relations, and their long-term prospects. What, in your opinion, are the chief activities of the international protagonists that would lead to the accomplishment of all creative goals, and what do you, personally, consider to be the most important thing for bringing about peaceful development of mankind in this period?

Answer: Two lines of development are clearly delineated in international relations. The dominant one is directed toward preventing the danger of nuclear war, making progress in the field of arms limitation, and disarmament: in short, making peace permanent for us and our generations. For only in peace can the further development of human society be accomplished, only in peace are our great plans for a better and more beautiful life realizable, only then can differences of opinion on any issues whatsoever be constructively resolved. The socialist countries, many other countries, and all the peace-loving forces in the world occupy this position.

In opposition to this are the strong imperialist forces that are conducting a course of forced arming and military supremacy and are thereby gambling with the very existence of mankind. I am profoundly convinced that these forces can be curbed if all those who think reasonably unite against them.

I see the most important precondition for the peaceful development of mankind as halting the arms race on earth and prohibiting it totally in space.

The USSR has, with its latest proposals, shown a way that is acceptable for all countries. These proposals envisage peaceful international cooperation in the universe and a freeze on strategic weapons. As a first step they contain a unilateral moratorium in regard to halting all nuclear explosions as well as nondeployment of space weapons and medium-range missiles. The positive response throughout the world to these initiatives demonstrates the extent that they correspond to the interests of peoples, the great strength of the disarmament and peace movement today, and show how strong the desire is for a return to normalization in international relations.

The GDR is a part of that movement. Its readiness to put forward its entire territory as a nuclear-free zone and the latest proposal to the FRG Government to start official negotiations on establishing a chemical weapons-free zone demonstrate the GDR's consistent pursuit of the chief task enshrined in the Constitution: to do everything to insure that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace.

Question: The favorable development of relations in Europe and inter-European cooperation from the standpoint of the CSCE and concrete results of the last round of the Stockholm talks is of particular importance and interest for us, as two European countries. In this regard, it would be of interest to us to know Chairman Honecker's view of the further development of relations between the GDR and FRG based on the principles of the progress of CSCE work.

Answer: The existence of two German states is a basic factor of the European postwar order and the international balance of forces. To disturb this means to threaten peace and stability. Europe can live well with the existence of two German states, especially after the painful experiences it had in two world wars with the German Reich.

Relations between the GDR and FRG have thereby become an important part of all-European cooperation. At the same time, of course, those relations cannot remain untouched by the overall development of the international situation. The GDR is guided by the fact that both German states bear a great responsibility for peace and security in Europe. They can respond to this peaceful obligation by active efforts toward disarmament and toward a relaxation of tension. At the same time this is a precondition for relations between the GDR and FRG having a beneficial effect on the international climate. The GDR acts with this in mind, and is guided by this in its initiatives to the FRG, which I have just mentioned.

Proceeding from the basic idea of the treaty on the basis of relations, in accordance with which both German states respect mutual independence and autonomy in their internal and external affairs, we desire to preserve and build on what has been achieved. The GDR advocates constructive steps and is against the policy of confrontation and for the policy of detente. Progress, however, does not depend solely on the GDR. The sooner the FRG abandons its unrealistic ideas, abandons the delusion that the "German Reich still exists within the 1937 frontiers," the better for relations and the climate in Europe.

Question: The forms of international cooperation are multifaceted and manifold, especially in the spheres of the economy and science, in which the GDR makes an important contribution. At this moment, directly before the United Nations marks its 40th anniversary, what are the GDR's views on world development and what should be done to enhance the effectiveness of this international body in strengthening the democratic development of the world community?

Answer: As a result of the victory over fascism more than 40 years ago, the obligation "to save future generations from the scourge of war" was introduced into the UN Charter. This is now an issue of burning topicality. Because of the exacerbated international situation, we expect from the 40th session of the UN Assembly decisions aimed at putting a stop to the arms race on earth, prohibiting its expansion into space, and at improving the international situation.

We value the UN Organization as an essential and universal framework for international dialogue for the maintenance and strengthening of peace and international security, for the promotion of peaceful cooperation between states and also for the solution of other topical world problems -- a framework that we cannot renounce. With the UN Charter, a code of international law obligatory to all on the coexistence of states and peoples was adopted. We consistently advocate its realization.

The effectiveness of the United Nations depends to a decisive degree upon the measure in which all the forces of the organization that champion peace can manager to mobilize themselves; and above all, upon the measure in which the efforts of states can be united against the danger of nuclear catastrophe and in favor of halting arming and bringing about disarmament. This would enable the tasks confronting mankind to be resolved, including the creation of equal international economic relations and the solution of the urgent social and humanitarian problems of our time.

In spite of difficult external conditions, our country has succeeded in maintaining its continued growth of the national economy. The national income achieved in the period between 1980 and 1984 increased by 18.7 percent, 90 percent of this increase being attained through increased labor productivity, together with a renewal of technology based on intensified introduction of the new scientific and technological achievements. This tendency is continuing in 1985. In the provisional balance of the first half of the 1980s, we were able, at the 10th session of our party Central Committee in June this year, to establish that the GDR has at its disposal the basic preconditions to insure a high rate of accelerated economic development in the future, too.

In preparing for the 11th congress, we are primarily adapting to the demands of scientific and technological progress, which is in expert circles defined by the so-called key technologies such as mircoelectronics, computer controlled design and manufacturing equipment, and flexible automatic production systems. We are working on combining science with production on a far greater scale than before. This is happening within industrial combines themselves as well as between the latter and the Academy of Science or colleges and vocational schools. We are also working on modernizing the existing basic means of our economy, whereby their efficiency will be decisively increased because of microelectronics and robot technology.

Socialist agriculture has also developed positively with continued growth in cultivation and animal husbandry. This has been impressively confirmed this year, with the best harvest since the founding of the GDR. In this stage of all-embracing intensification of agriculture, we are attributing growing importance to modern development trends such as biotechnology.

Preparations for the 11th congress have themselves yielded many proposals and practical solutions within the framework of socialist competition by our working people to achieve high results. These reflect the close relation of confidence between the party and people that will continue in the future, too, to place us in a position to master all tasks involved in forming a developed socialist society.

Question: Finally, you will soon make an official and friendly visit to the SFRY, which you have visited on previous occasions. What do you expect of the forthcoming visit, and what will you discuss with your Yugoslav comrades?

Answer: We have high hopes for the forthcoming visit to your country. Talks with the leading Yugoslav personalities will offer an opportunity to exchange opinions on the present problems that affect us both, and particular opportunity to examine the steps needed to strengthen peace and prevent the danger of war.

For our part, we shall expound on the foreign policy activity of the GDR, which is directed toward securing peace and cooperating with all the forces of reason and realism throughout the world. It will be both interesting and important for us to find out about the views of the SFRY an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and a country that has a great deal of experience in the field of international cooperation, on the solution to the basic problems of our time, and upon securing peace and creating a new international economic order.

In the realm of bilateral relations, the visit will be an impressive demonstration of the high level of friendly cooperation. In addition to balancing the good state of affairs so far achieved, the goal of our visit will be to discuss the mutual intention to further develop close friendly relations.

Finally, the visit will offer an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the achievements of the SFRY's socialist development and with the beauties of your country. We are following most attentively the manifold activities of the working people of your country, under the leadership of Yugoslav Communists, in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress.

We thus hope that the forthcoming visit to your country will yield comprehensive fresh and strong stimuli for close bilateral cooperation. We wish all working people of the SFRY much success in resolving the great tasks of the present stage with all our hearts.

SED, SPD GROUPS TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD011336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo has resolved to set up a working group for the consultation with a group of experts from the SPD Executive Committee on questions regarding a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

Its members are: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental chief in the SED Central Committee, Professor Karl Lanius, member of the GDR Academy of Sciences, Guenter Hillmann, section leader in the ministry of Foreign Affairs: and Karl-Heinz Wagner, assistant in the SED Central Committee.

FISCHER MEETS WITH FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD271025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1951 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] UNO/New York, 26 Sep (ADN) -- Today during bilateral meetings on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer discussed international issues and mutual relations with several other foreign ministers. During the meeting with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, both politicians emphasized the usefulness of regular exchanges of political views at high level for strengthening a climate of understanding and trust.

Oskar Fischer and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid discussed GDR-Egyptian bilateral relations and political developments in the Middle East. The Egyptian foreign minister thanked the GDR for its constant support for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

During the meeting between Fischer and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, both sides took the opportunity to strees the importance of agreements concluded during the official visit to the GDR by the Japanese foreign minister on the further development of relations.

A friendly meeting with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei centered on bilateral and international matters.

At the meeting between Fischer and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, the latter explained in detail developments in Socialist Ehiopia. He expressed appreciation for the GDR's effective support for the struggle of the Ethiopian people for a better future. The two foreign ministers discussed developments in southern Africa and reaffirmed their support for the peoples and states of southern Africa fighting against apartheid and racist aggression.

Oskar Fischer and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti expressed satisfaction with the good development of bilateral relations. The agreements between the highest representatives of the two states signed during their recent meeting are being rapidly implemented. Both politicans stressed that political dialogue at top level is a stabilizing factor in international events.

Questions of bilateral relations were at the center of a talk between Oskar Fischer and Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, which was held in a constructive spirit. Oskar Fischer met Ireland's Foreign Minister Peter Barry for a talk on matters of mutual interest, during which possibilities for the development of relations were discussed.

During Oskar Fischer's exchange of views with the foreign minister of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, both sides noted that the Treaty on Friendship and Development is making an effective contribution to stimulating relations between the two states.

Foreign Minister Chissano explained the difficult struggle of the people's power of Mozambique against the counterrevolutionary gangs supported by racist and neocolonialist powers, and Mozambique's policy for solving the problems of southern Africa. Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's unshakeable solidarity with all forces fighting against racism, apartheid, and neocolonialist exploitation.

The shaping of bilateral cooperation and political developments in the Arab world were discussed during the meeting between Oskar Fischer and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi. The Algerian foreign minister expressed his satisfaction that the GDR had always proved to be a reliable partner and friend.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO 'ARAFAT

LD012019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker has sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution's forces:

The GDR received with indignation and anger the news of the recent brutal act of aggression by the Israeli rulers against the PLO. This attack, which flouts international law, unmasks Israel's fine-sounding peace assertion and the imperialist forces that support it in its aggressive policy.

Rest assured, esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, that the GDR stands in solidarity by the side of the PLO and the entire Palestinian people. Accept my best wishes for the successful continuation of the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ISRAELI ATTACK ON PLO

LD020949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 1 Oct 85

["Statement of GDR foreign Ministry" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR received with horror and revulsion the news of the criminal attack by Israeli aircraft on the headquarters of the PLO leadership in Tunis.

The people and government of the GDR most strongly condemn this grave act of aggression by Israel, which is aimed not only against the Palestinian people but also against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an Arab state, the Republic of Tunisia. Once again the most aggressive forces of Israel, who enjoy the support of influential imperialist circles, have insolently disregarded all norms of peaceful coexistence between peoples and have thereby unmasked themselves as the real terrorists in the Middle East.

No sooner has the overwhelming majority of member-states of the United Nations Organization strongly condemned the practices of Israel, which are contrary to international law, in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories than the world is confronted with a monstrous crime by the Israeli rulers. This makes it clear that Israel and its imperialist patrons continue to rely on terror and violence. It shows what one must think of the alleged willingness of these circles to hold negotiations with the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their so-called peace plans.

At this moment the GDR renews its total solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. Its stand on the solution of the Middle East problem is unchanged: Peace and security in this region demand the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to form their own independent state.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI ADDRESSES UN 1 OCT

LD011924 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Oct 85

[From the "Evening Chronicle" program, correspondent Elemer Csak report]

[Text] Today Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi addressed the UN General Assembly. He said that it is the conviction of the Hungarian Government that even in the present situation there is a realistic chance for halting the arms race. The foreign minister of our homeland pointed out, among other things, that the conclusion mankind drew 4 decades ago after World War II is still valid. This means that in the event of danger it is not only possible, but necessary, for countries with different social systems to take a common stand. From the point of view of world peace, Soviet-American relations play a decisive role, and for this reason, we welcome the summit of the two leaders of the two superpowers, just as we do the Geneva disarmament talks.

In the interest of limiting a strategic arms build-up we consider those steps that prevent the militarization of space as being indispensable, Peter Varkonyi emphasized. He assured his support for the related Soviet initiative. The minister of foreign affairs stated that as a member of the Warsaw Pact, Hungary is actively contributing to initiatives that serve to halt the arms race. As a European country, Hungary pays special attention to the continent's peace and security, and, with the Budapest Cultural Forum, Hungary is endeavoring to contribute to the improvement of the general political atmosphere. Reviewing current international problems, Peter Varkonyi urged the convening of an international conference to settle the Middle East crisis, and reassured the support of the Hungarian Government for the Contadora proposals that prepare the way for a solution to the problems of the Central American region. He also dealt with the tensions of the international economy, and said, among other things, that Hungary is increasingly facing problems derived from the wide-ranging commercial policy of discrimination protectionism and embargoes.

In conclusion, Peter Varkonyi emphasized that, according to Hungary, an Hungarian-indispensible role awaits the United Nations in the shaping of our future, and he urged an increase in the affectiveness of the world body. The Hungarian Government will continue to act in the spirit of those principles as laid down by the UN Charter 4 decades ago, the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs also added.

SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETINGS WITH SOVIETS CONTINUE

LD012054 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- As reported, the 6th session of the Soviet Committee of Cooperation in Social Sciences started in Budapest on Tuesday.

The session which was opened by MTA [as received] President Ivant Berend who welcomed academicians Petr Fedoseyev and Konstantin Frolov, deputy presidents of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Soviety Ambassador Boris Stukalin. He stressed that current changes and unsettled economic and social issues give particular importance to the session.

In his lecture Petr Fedoseyev, Soviet co-chairman of the committee, stated that the Soviet Union and several socialist countries were halted at the period of extensive economic development, and as its reserves became exhausted and the management system obsolete, the pace of development slowed down.

Several successful attempts have been made recently to solve the situation, although the real answer lies in a fundamental change in economic development. Preparations for the CPSU 27th Congress are carried out in this spirit. It is necessary to increase productivity and technical-scientific progress, and changes should take place in work organization, and people's self-government and democratism should be improved.

Petr Fedoseyev stated that the pace of economic development could be increased by the exploration of scientific, economic and organizational reserves, and social scientists had to take part in it. They are expected to analyse processes in the new development phase and work out proposals for the further improvement of economic mechanism. Economists will have to work out the methods for measuring the efficiency of the operation of modern technology. They have to win over the public for new conceptions and overcome difficulties in adjustment.

Academician Pal Zsigmond Pach, member of the MTA Prediddium, and Hungarian co-chairman of the committee, stressed that the programmes of social science research in the coming five-year plan period also indicated that political leadership relied on the cooperation of the scholars of state administration and law in the development of the state organization and structure of socialist society. He recalled that one of the social science research subjects of prior importance is the study of state administration, a scientific examination of the operation of national, regional and local political structures and institutes.

Pal Zsigmond Pach pointed out that the HSWP leadership has carried on a year's long practice of consulting scientists on preparing decisions affecting the whole of socio-economic development and on elaborating relevant documents. The academy presidency will take a stand on the measure of continuity and change that seems within reach in economic politics in the coming years. Ways to make up for the lag in the structural transformation of production and export, the improvement of competitiveness, the increase of national economic efficiency and the streamlining of economy on the basis of technical advancement will also be examined.

Konstantin Frolov stressed that economic development requires considerable headway in technology, mainly in industry and the machine industry. He said that a new institute within the Soviet Scientific Academy had been formed for the examination and prognosis of economic problems in the field of technical-scientific progress. He suggested that the two academies should set up a natural scientific technical mixed committee on the model of the social scientific mixed committee.

The conference is to continue in Pecs Thursday under the title "The Experience of Socialist Construction in Hungary and the Soviet Union, the Development of Social Sciences 1945-1985".

OFFICIALS ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY CELEBRATIONS

Decorations, Awards Presented

AU301323 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Sep 85 p 4

[MTI report: "Celebrations on Military Day -- Festive Speech by Rezso Trautmann in Parliament -- Decorations, Promotions"]

[Excerpts] On 27 September, on the occasion of Armed Forces Day, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers organized a celebration in the dome hall of parliament.

Present at the celebration were: Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Karily Nemeth, deputy secretary general of the MSZMP; Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee; all members of the Politburo; Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Peter Varga, department head of the MSZMP Central Committee; Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defence; Janos Kamara, minister of interior; and Sandor Borbely, country commander of the civil militia.

In the Ministry of Defense, Army General Istvan Olah, defense minister, promoted 46 colonels to the rank of major general and gave several officers extraordinary promotions to higher ranks, while he decorated others with various ranks of the Order for Home Defense. At the presentation of decorations and awards were Lajos Czinege, dupty chairman of the Council of Ministers and Peter Varga, departmental head at the MSZMP Central Committee. Present at the celebrations were Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Lieutenant General Aleksey Vdemidov, commander of the Southern Group of Soviet Forces temporarily stationed in our fatherland.

Olah, Others Promoted

AU301312 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Presidential Council held a session in Budapest on 27 September.

The Presidential Council promoted Colonel General Istvan Olah, to army general. Colonel Bela Adam, Colonel Bela Feher of the civil militia, Colonel Istvan Gocze, Colonel Bela Gyuricza, Colonel Dr Jozsef Horvath of the police, Colonel Janos Kollar of the police, Colonel Zoltan Kurucz, Colonel Ference Strenyi of the police, Colonel Robert Szeles, Medical Colonel Dr Karoly Turi were promoted to the rank of major general.

NIKONOV, SOVIET DELEGATION DEPART 28 SEP

LD281053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Viktor Nikonov has left Budapest. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and president of the National Assembly.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

AU271125 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Sep 85 pp 3-4

["Sz.G" -- signed article: "The Value of Oak Trees Destroyed Exceeds 1.2 Billion Forints -- Session of the PPF Environmental Protection Committee]

[Text] The Environmental Protection Committee of the PPF held a session on 23 September that discussed the effect of increasing acidification on living things.

At the meeting, which was attended by Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Environmental Protection Office, Academician Pal Jakucs stressed, among other things, that within the extreme variety of pollutants, mankind has started to recognize the direct and indirect harmful effects of sulfuric and nitrogen oxides, but people still do not believe that they are of catastrophic importance. Other pollutants, whose number exceeds several hundred, also reach living things in the form of precipitation (rain) or dry sedimentation. Little is known, however, about the decomposition time of these air pollutants and their actual effect on living organisms. It is rather difficult to evaluate the damage caused to the natural living world by air pollution. According to official data, the value of oak trees destroyed since 1979 exceeds 1.2 billion forints, and we cannot even evaluate the damage caused to the stability and productivity of the living world. In certain countries the nonmaterial damage through forest destruction is estimated at 30-40 times the value of the timber. [sentence as published] No doubt, the greatest damage is the destabilizing effect that results because of the death of living organisms that are important to healthy human life, something as yet not analyzed.

The effects that acidification deriving from air pollution have on the natural living world in Hungary can be reduced only through domestic research and the local particularities of methods of defense. Foreign examples and research results in this area can hardly be adapted. Still, it is necessary to know them and analyze them, but it is not a priority task.

According to the participants, support must be given to the nationwide development of ecological research, survey networks, and information systems that are intended to determine the actual level of effective processes. A possible change in the crop structure of agriculture was mentioned as a means of protection and a preventive measures. Namely: in damaged soils plants resistant to pollution should be grown. Several speakers called attention to the more careful use of pesticides and more sensible restrictions on the burning of stubble fields.

Based on the report of the National Council for Environment and Ecological Protection, the working commission also reviewed the problems of highly polluted areas in our country. The State Planning Commission recently issued a directive to work out action programs for the various branches in affected areas. Among the most seriously endangered areas are: Budapest and its environs, the Sajo Valley, Tata, the area of Tatabanya with the territory of the central Dunantul industrial sites, Pecs, and the area of Komlo. Data shows that the greatest polluting factor is always industry, while in the big cities further problems are caused by traffic and heating.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the most important task of environmental protection is to improve air quality in the seriously endangered areas. The action program involves the reduction of air pollution by 56 companies. The goal is to avoid making the present situation worse and, in the most critical cases, to improve the air quality of the endangered communities. This will cost more than 15 billion forints. However, the majority of the companies cannot afford to solve the problems of polluted air by themselves.

SZUROS WRITES ON NATURE OF FOREIGN POLICY

LD011511 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 1 Oct 85

["Topics" program]

[Text] Hungarian foreign policy in the mid-1980s is the topic of an article carried in KUELPOLITIKA, the Hungarian Foreign Relations Institute monthly, by Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, responsible for international affairs.

As a former ambassador to Moscow, and currently chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Hungarian parliament, Mr Szuros is a leading foreign policy expert. He opens his article with a question raised by many from time to time: Is Hungarian Foreign policy independent? Mr Szuros's answer to that question and several other points made in the article are outlined for "Topic" by Laszlo Pinter:

Hungary is located in the middle of a divided Europe and its development is not only determined by its membership of the socialist community but is also subject to all turns, ups and downs, in the relationship between the two social systems. Under such conditions can a small country like Hungary be independent? Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, writes in his article that it goes without saying that the two major powers play a dominant role in the international arena. However, he goes on to add that it is equally clear that small countries also play an increasingly initiative role. It is therefore a two-way process. The small or medium-sized countries can promote an East-West dialogue and the conclusion of sensible compromises, even at a time when international politics are marked by confronting tendencies.

Regarding Hungarian foreign policy, concretely, an alliance with the other socialist countries is decisive for Hungary. It views the Warsaw Pact Organization as a guarantor of its security and as a matter of fact, the Soviet Union, the socialist community its coordinated international work constitute the background for its independent foreign policy activity. However, Mr Szuros notes, foreign policy is also closely connected with a given country's own historic development and traditional system of relations, as well as its own domestic policy corresponding to its specific conditions. A (central) endeavor of Hungarian foreign policy is to facilitate national economic development. That is why the fostering of many-sided relations with the industrially-advanced capitalist countries is a lasting pillar of Hungary's international work.

To avoid war and achieve disarmament are prime national interests, because a nuclear confrontation would wipe out Hungary, situated at the clashing point between the main forces. Therefore, Hungary supports the Warsaw Pact's disarmament proposals and shares the view that the number of existing nuclear weapons should not be increased and no nuclear weapons should be deployed in countries where no such weapons are so far installed. Hungary is all the more interested in the issue, Mr Szuros writes, because no nuclear weapons are deployed on Hungarian soil.

The viewpoint of the MSZMP Central Committee secretary responsible for international affairs, can perhaps be best summed up in the fact that Hungary has been pursuing a principled, but at the same time open and flexible foreign policy, which has earned it international prestige and contributed to its national development. Hungary is determined to continue to pursue this policy under the current more tense and more difficult world political conditions, because the safeguarding of the country's international position, as well as the promotion of peace and international security, continue to be the guiding principles of Hungarian foreign policy activities.

INSTITUTE TO DO CHINESE MARKET RESEARCH

LD011137 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Institute for Marketing Studies has set up a marketing office to carry out market research jobs for Hungarian and Chinese companies, and explore the possibilities of import and export including the foundation of joint ventures. The office is to issue a quarterly with information and studies about the Chinese market, and business news.

STATISTICAL DATA ON SMALL BUSINESSES RELEASED

AU301012 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 85 p 10

[Report by the Central Statistical Office: "Main Figures on Small Businesses"]

[Text]

	No of businesses		No of employees (or members) in thousands	
	1982	1984	1982	1984
Small companies	23	285	0.8	25.4
Small cooperatives	145	365	4.9	13.9
Associated trade groups in industry and services	477	2,326	41.4 (1983)	79.6
Enterprise work-business partnerships [VGMK]	2,775	17,420	29.3	198.2
Business associations established by private individuals	2,341	7,300	11.1	36.4

It appears from the above table of the Central Statistical Office that the number of small cooperatives and their employees increased many times over in the period of 1982-1984.

The 'small companies' form has increased especially rapidly, and there was a fivefold increase in the industrial and service groups, and a sixfold increase in the number of VGMKs.

At present 200,000 people are members of some kind of enterprise association.

At the end of 1984 there were 28,000 small businesses with more than 350,000 members or employees. The sales receipts of these businesses also increased rapidly and amounted to 45 billion forints in 1984. This is almost 2 percent of the GNP.

LOSONCZI VISITS GUINEAN, ANGOLAN LEADERS

For Conakry Domestic Service reports on the 1-day visit of President Pal Losonczi to Guinea, including a report on his talks with Guinean President General Lansana Conte, see the Guinea section of the 30 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

For Luanda Domestic Service reports on the visit by President Pal Losoncizi to Angola from 27 to 30 September, including reports on Angolan President dos Santos' speech at a dinner and the agreement on cooperation signed, see the Angola section of the 1 October Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON GORNICKI, URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD012056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Report on news conference with Major Wieslaw Gornicki, director of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' study team, and with Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, held on 1 October in Warsaw, by correspondent Marek Kassa]

[Text] Major Wieslaw Gornicki, director of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' study team, took part in today's news conference. He presented his own reflections on General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Cuba and the United Nations. He emphasized that, in his opinion, our premier's speech at the UN General Assembly forum was an important element on the road toward Poland regaining its international position. Next, Wieslaw Gornicki answered questions. One of the first concerned the U.S.-Polonia demonstrations against General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the United Nations.

[Begin Gornicki recording] There was, of course, one thing that we all noticed, because it amused the delegation. There was a Black American who was wearing a Solidarity badge on his lapel. Until then I did not know that it was a multiracial organization. It is hard for me to imagine that he could be deeply involved in this issue; it was rather funny.

In the demonstration in front of the mission, despite the fact that the Polonia Congress appealed to the whole of Polonia -- there was mention that 10,000 would attend -- there were 350 people participating according to our assessment and according to the U.S. count, from 380 to 400 participants. That demonstration, which we must say was a miserable failure, had a sort of subdemonstration across (?the road) at Madison Avenue. Five young very noisy and very tipsy people stood on duty, consistently shouting slogans, although not of much importance.

This group grew to about 30 people, when the Polonia representatives who were invited headed toward the mission for the meeting. These were all mostly hooligan incidents. People's sleeves were being pulled. You pig, someone shouted at an old woman, are you going to eat Jaruzelski's black pudding? At one stage the police had to intervene. The point of all this is that among the rioters -- you can't call them anything else -- was Jacek Kalabinski, former department chairman of the Warsaw association [Polish journalist association]. I am passing on this information with pleasure, to my Polish colleagues in particular.

As far as other demonstrations are concerned, there were none except that one. There was only one more, a small, very noisy, demonstration. There were, perhaps, 40 people [words indistinct] of international affairs, as well as a lot of noise, but eventually it ended.

As to the number of people at the Polonia meeting, I was not present; but if I remember well there were eight. There was no intention of creating [words indistinct] simply because the rooms in the mission are small and the crowd and the heat were terrible there, so there was no room for even one more person. In fact, a great part of our delegation that wanted to participate simply had nowhere to go. [end recording]

[Kassa] Next there was a question about what financial benefits Poland could expect after General Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in New York.

[Begin Gornicki recording] We explained many times that the PPR does not need any assistance. The PPR needs normal financial and credit relations, which are the basic condition for repaying debts. We are dealing with an absurd situation, probably never known in the history of the world, when a creditor deliberately makes repayment of debts more difficult for a debtor. But as far as assistance is concerned, well, the Marshall Plan is long over and there is nothing to talk about. If you ask about assistance, my answer is absolutely no. But whether there is ground for assuming that normal financial and credit relations will be restored, well, there are always representatives of governments to decide that, and there was no such opportunity. But I allow myself the view that, for example, as a result of a lecture at the Council for Foreign Affairs where a considerable part of the audience was made up of people connected with the greatest financiers and banks of the East Coast, probably there was a slight change in the climate. [end recording]

[Kassa] Next, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban replied to questions. Among other things, he commented on General Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement to THE WASHINGTON POST on the possibility of an amnesty in our country in the event of a high election turnout.

[Begin Urban recording] First of all, it is the Sejm that decides about an amnesty. For the moment, there is a parliamentary recess so there cannot be any parliamentary activity and the question about various details and projects is not well-timed. Second, I want to say, as I have already said many times before, we desire to be a country without prisoners sentenced for politically motivated offences. Many acts of clemency after December 1981 contributed to that, but it also depends on the law not being violated.

In his interview General Jaruzelski simply pointed to the fact that a high election turnout would be proof of advanced stabilization and of the continuing decline in importance of the organized adversaries of the system. He said also that such a situation would indicate a lessening of social danger and of actions contrary to the law -- actions against public order. That creates grounds for magnanimity and for giving another chance to renounce unlawful activity harmful to the state by those who carry it out.

How many people have been imprisoned for offences which are politically motivated or at least whose motives are declared political by those detained? I will answer that. But first, I would like to make a few comments on this matter because in the West a neurosis has been created that the PPR is a country of prisoners and repressions.

To our unending surprise, this is, in a way, peculiar to the PPR. Just as flower garlands are characteristic of Hawaii, prisoners and repressions are characteristic of the PPR. First, this is not true when confronted with reality. Second, this is, in a way, in opposition to opinions prevalent in Polish society. Except for the people who carry out activities which sometimes lead them to preventive arrest, if average Polish people were asked difficult questions about what they find painful, surprising, and disturbing in this country, the list of grievances and bitterness would be plentiful; I know nobody would say that he is disturbed by the fact that his country is a country of repressions against people who think differently or that it is a country of political prisoners. [end recording]

[Kassa] After providing facts which unequivocally show that the number of political prisoners is considerably higher in the West, for example, there were around 666,000 of them in the United States last year, the spokesman said that 280 are deprived of their freedom for this reason.

This is a fragment of the government spokesman's answer to why government members are contesting the Sejm election.

[Begin Urban recording] First and foremost, there are considerably fewer government members as candidates than there were in previous elections. There are few government members as candidates, with the exception of those who, at the same time, are members of the party leadership or other parties, as well as a small part of the government leadership: two deputy premiers who are not in the leadership of any of the parties.

The government will be established only after the election and one cannot say that all the present government members who are Sejm candidates will remain in the government. If there were no leading activists from the PZPR and from the other parties in the Sejm, or at least some members of the government leadership, this would undermine the significance and the role of the parliament. Hence, it would mean that the main political decisions and guidelines are made outside parliament and are worked out outside the party parliamentary clubs. The participation in the Sejm of the leading personalities of the country's political life improves the parliament's standing whereas, according to custom, the premier, deputy premier, and ministers who are deputies do not take part in the voting. This is the Polish parliamentary custom that has no legal basis. They can vote -- but this is a tradition. [end recording]

CZYREK INTERVIEWED ON FORTHCOMING SEJM ELECTIONS

AU011008 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 26 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Ideological Commission chairman, by Adolf Reuto; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Reut: The importance of the forthcoming Sejm elections is frequently stressed. How do you, a party member, a member of the party leadership, as well as a citizen and Sejm deputy candiate, view their importance?

Czyrek: It is right to stress that the elections to the Ninth Sejm are a political event of great importance. It marks the end of the most recent phase in the normalization of the sociopolitical situation in the PPR. The highest organ of state power, the PPR Sejm, will be elected by voters in whose consciousness the dramatic events of 1980-81 collided with the necessity of imposing martial law and the continuation, in changed circumstances, of the program of socialist renewal worked out at the Ninth PZPR Congress. The collision between these so different circumstances and experiences was a shock of sorts for many people in the PPR. It called for rational reflection, comparisions, and choices. Many facts based on the everyday observation of life, as well as the results of public opinion polls show that the assessments and choices of most of society favor a program of socialist renewal. The consistent implementation of the line of socialist renewal meets with respect among the workers class and working people in general.

The Ninth PPR Sejm will be elected by a Polish society which is aware of those experiences and is free to make its choices. This new Sejm will embody the aims, aspirations, ambitions and feelings of responsibility toward the fatherland of Poles living in the second half of the eighties.

Thus, the elections are not only elections of new deputies but also a manifestation of support for Polish national interests and opposition to the interests of Poland's enemies.

Unfortunately, the elections represent suport for the PPR's independence, and for the right of Polish society to resolve Polish problems, problems in its own home using its own powers; the elections also represent opposition to the cynical playing of the so-called "Polish card" in the interests of NATO's imperialist confrontational policy. Participation in the elections is a vote for the PPR's security, for its borders on the Odra, the Nysa, and the Baltic, for alliance with the USSR and alliance with the countries of the Warsaw Pact which safeguards our borders against threats to peace and the aspirations of revisionist circles in the FRG who want revenge and aim to question the decisions made at Yalta. The forces of revanchism and confrontation in the West are not favorably disposed toward our national interests. Only national accord, which strengthens the Polish state, and the strengthening of our alliance can enable us to oppose these endeavours successfully. The elections and society's participation in them will be of great importance for demonstration the PPR's stance toward the world and strengthening our international position.

Reut: After the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the party accorded particular importance to the status of ideological activity. One normally thinks of ideology, ideas, as being lofty matters which are far removed from everyday life. In your opinion, how are party ideological activities connected with concrete affairs, with what goes on at the workplace, in Poles' everyday lives?

Czyrek: I think it is mistaken to think of ideology as being far removed from life. As we Marxists understand it, ideology is something that does after all arise from concrete social needs. One can say that ideology grows out of life and that it performs an important function in life, at both the collective and individual levels. It is a system of views and values which enables us to explain the world; and at the same time it shows us how to change the world to achieve aims which are consistent with these values. Ideology lies therefore at the heart of all social and political activities.

Since the ninth congress, the ideological aspect of every problem considered by the leading organs of the party and at Central Committee plenums has been taken into account; how the problem relates to the ideological principles of the party is assessed, as are its socioideological preconditions and consequences. That is how the Leninist thesis on the unity of politics, ideology, and economics must be understood. Only such an approach can guarantee the subordination of actual social activities and solutions to the realization of the aims and values of socialism, such as the welfare and dignity of man, the all-round satisfaction of man's needs and aspirations, social justice, equality of opportunity and equality before the law, work as the highest measure of value, and people's power, which is the realization of true democracy. This kind of approach, based on the theory of scientific socialism, also guarantees the correct interpretation of the social processes which occur during the building of socialism; it ensures that the contradictions which attend and condition every process are noted and overcome; this approach ensures that interests of the workers class and of working people generally are represented. In the unity of ideology, politics, and economics we have one of the most effective barriers against a recurrence of mistakes and distortions, and a factor contributing to the development of socialist renewal.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES YOUNG VOTERS IN RZESZOW

AU301114 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Major Janusz Pruszkowski: "General F. Siwicki's Preelection Meeting with Rzeszow Area Youth"]

[Excerpts] Over 1,000 young people came to the Adam Malauski Philharmonic Hall in Rzeszow [date not given] in order to take part in a preelection meeting.

These were members of youth organizations, as well as unaffiliated young workers, farmers and students of Rzeszow Voivodship.

They warmly welcomed Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, who is a candidate for the PPR Sejm on the national list.

General F. Siwicki related to many of the problems that were touched upon during the meeting. He devoted a considerable part of his speech to affairs of the young generation, especially young people's historical awareness and their patriotic attitudes. Young people are better than some opinions make them seem, he said. There is neither "struggle" nor "conflict" in the generations relay, merely a steady stream in which criticism of reality is a sign of healthy concern for the future. But this criticism must be combined with an aim to improve the "inherited" state of affairs and with a respect for this reality. After all, generations existing side by side are part of the same national existence, although they are shaped by different and changing social conditions and external circumstances. That is why no generation comes ready-made; every one is faced with a goal to reach.

Against this background, the general recalled the achievements of postwar socialist construction in our country and discussed the current sociopolitical and economic situation. He stressed the meaning of the coming elections for the country's continued comprehensive development, saying that a better future for the PPR depends on all of us, on our work at every post, and on our attitudes in every situation.

Next he described the most important aspects of the ever complicated international situation, drawing a parallel between these and the country's security. He stressed that maintaining high combat readiness and efficiency by our Armed Forces is essential today because of the real danger stemming from insane armaments of the NATO states and from the political subversion and economic struggle against the PPR. In this context, he drew the audience's attention to our nation's historic achievement of rebuilding a state in a socialist shape with secure borders; a neighborhood of socialist friends; and permanent, incontestable alliances based on a unity of goals.

General Siwicki also answered some questions from the audience. Finally, he wished everyone all the best -- and most of all, he wished that they may never have to prove themselves in the supreme need of defending the fatherland as previous generations had to do, and that their work and social activity may serve society and the PPR as well as possible.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ON EXCHANGE WITH PRC

LD011405 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Interview with Tadeusz Kowalski, Ministry of Foreign Trade director, on trade with PRC, by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] A trade exhibition is on at present in Warsaw, staged by our Chinese partner, the PRC. It is in return for our exhibition in Beijing, where we presented our investment offer and some electronic equipment. I have invited to the microphone Tadeusz Kowalski, the director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to talk about Sino-Polish economic and commercial cooperation. Director, are we trading in raw materials with the PRC? If we are, is it worth the freight charges?

[Kowalski] It is a considerable distance. The prices are calculated and negotiated, so that the whole transaction, including transport, is profitable. There is a joint Sino-Polish shipping company, Chipolbro...

[Reporter] One of the oldest.

[Kowalski] Yes. It serves to an equal extent to carry goods from the PRC to the PPR and Polish exports to the PRC.

[Reporter] What raw materials do we buy in the PRC and what do we sell them?

[Kowalski] Nonferrous metals: wolfram, stibium, mercury; cane; pig intestines. Other raw materials are soya and corn, which are further processed into feed. We buy other minerals like fluorite; talc; and unprocessed and semitanned hides.

[Reporter] How do we pay for them?

[Kowalski] Chiefly with machines and installations. Also partly with our production materials, like materials for metallurgical products; soda ash, other chemicals; and certain amounts of domestic hardware. We recently began to supply this to the Chinese market.

[Reporter] I hope these are not the saucepans that are still scarce in the PPR.

[Kowalski] No, they are not. We have, for instance, enamel saucepans in our imports. This is a permanent item. The demand for them on our market is considerable and I expect us to increase their import.

[Reporter] More and more Chinese goods are appearing on the market, as promised: linen, towels. Is this just the beginning?

[Kowalski] Yes, it is the beginning of a more considerable increase in these deliveries, I would say. I even expect a threefold increase in turnover with the PRC in comparison to last year. A considerable part of this will be goods destined for the domestic market: textile goods. I am thinking of linens, bed-linens, towels, printed fabrics, and silk. There will be much more of these things than in previous years.

[Reporter] We bought meat in the PRC at one time, on credit at all.

[Kowalski] Yes, at present...

[Reporter interrupting] Will we not be repeating that?

[Kowalski] We don't intend to take out further credits of this kind.

TALKS HELD WITH MALAYSIAN TRADE MISSION

AU301302 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- A Malaysian trade mission led by Oo Gin Sun, deputy minister of trade and industry, visited Poland on 23-25 September. During their talks in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the sides evaluated Polish-Malaysian trade and economic cooperation and discussed opportunities for further developing their economic relations.

The sides agreed that the Polish and Malaysian economies can complement each other and that it is possible to increase mutual trade. The sides also discussed opportunities for signing special accords on the barter of goods between Polish and Malaysian trading enterprises. The first such accord was signed in the first half of 1985. The PPR will supply Malaysia with rails and wheels for railroads in exchange for Malaysian tin, rubber, and palm oil.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC

LD011332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Poland -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Warsaw today Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, took part in the discussion.

Visit Ends; Protocol Signed

LD011736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Poland -- Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended his working visit to Warsaw today. Navel Kopecky, our permanent correspondent in Warsaw, has telephoned the following report:

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Svatopluk Potac this morning. Shortly after lunch, Svatopluk Potac and Manfred Gorywoda, the chairman of central planning bodies of the CSSR and PPR, signed a protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans between the two countries for the period 1986-90. The volume of mutual exchanges in the next five-year plan is to reach a total of R12 billion and will be 36 percent higher than in the last five-year plan. The greatest share -- three-fourths of the total turnover -- is in engineering. This creates good prerequisites for the development of production specialization and cooperation. Cooperation in the chemical industry, in the electrical equipment production industry, and motor vehicle industry will also be broadened and the mutual deliveries of raw materials will be stabilized. An important contribution of the protocol signed today is the fact that it formulates more precisely than before the tasks in the development of cooperation while taking into account the natural and realistic conditions of both countries. In the framework of coordination of national economic plans between the CSSR and Poland PPR, a long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation until the year 2000 has also been jointly prepared. Further deepening of the integration links between the two countries and the creation of necessary conditions for a faster rate of the transition of the Czechoslovak and Polish economies to the path of intensive development will be the main essence of the program.

BRIEFS

POLISH-AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION -- Vienna, Sept. 30 -- During his visit in Vienna, Polish Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Kazimierz Grzesiak met with Secretary of State at the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Gerulf Murer. During the meeting, the sides evaluated the hitherto achievements of the joint working group in the field of agricultural cooperation and discussed possibilities of its further development. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 30 Sep 85 LD]

ISRAELI 'AGGRESSIVE ACT' SEEN AS UNJUSTIFIABLE

AU020732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0619 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/10/1985 -- The Romanian news agency AGERPRES was authorized to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania has learnt with deep concern and indignation of the Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organisation headquarters in Tunisia which took a heavy human and material toll.

The Romanian Government strongly condemns Israel's new aggressive act on the territory of an independent and sovereign state which is a most serious violation of the norms and principles that ought to govern interstate relations. Nobody and nothing can justify Israel's aggressive action, the brutal use of force on the territory of Tunisia, a sovereign and independent state with which Romania has ties of close friendship and cooperation.

The Israeli air raid on Tunisian territory further complicates an already tense situation in the Middle East and makes the chances of peace in this very turbulent part of the world look remoter, all while dealing a blow at the political-diplomatic efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel's aggressive act is in flagrant contradiction with the official statements made by the government of that country of late announcing the intention to contribute to a political settlement of the conflict in the zone. Considering that Israel is fully responsible for this aggressive act, a conspicuous manifestation of state terrorism, public opinion in Romania firmly demands an end to such actions and re-states its full support to the Palestinian people's just cause, to a political settlement of the complex problems in the Middle East.

PRODUCTION INCREASE IN COAL INDUSTRY REPORTED

AU301835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1985 -- Romania's coal mines report monthly important production rises. The Ploiesti mining combine, a frontranker of its branch in the outgoing trimestre, extracted this year more than 3.6 million tons of lignite, a record production as compared with similar periods in past years. This large unit topped the plan with all indices, by 13.5 per cent with net production, 5.5 per cent with sold and cashed marketable output, 7.3 per cent with mining preparations, etc.

The collectivities of another prominent mining unit, the Voievozi-Bihor mining enterprise, supplied 205,000 tons of lignite above the plan since the beginning of the year. It is worth mentioning that thanks to adequate labour organization and technical equipment labour productivity rose by 20 per cent as compared with the plan. The outstanding achievements of the miners there were recorded all while tangibly cutting the production expenditures.

Remarkable results were scored in the emulation drive in the mining industry also by the miners in the Rovinari coalfield who extracted over ten million tons of lignite this year. The daily average of extraction in September was by almost 6,000 tons larger than the daily average of the previous months. Preparations were also made for more lignite reserves to be capitalized. Workers in the Motry coalfield, too, raised their lignite production this year up to the ten-million-ton mark. One mine alone, Motru Vest, supplied this year 6,000 tons lignite above provisions.

SCINTEIA ON PROPOSALS AT GENEVA NPT MEETING

AU011334 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 1 Oct 85

["Nuclear Disarmament -- The Major Demand of the World Today" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1985 -- Under the above heading, SCINTEIA of October 1 carries a commentary at the end of the conference that reviewed the application of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons [NPT]. Reminding that Romania was active throughout the conference where it featured at length President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and proposals for the resolution of the vital problem of today's world -- disarmament, nuclear disarmament, first and foremost -- and put forth an additional draft project to the treaty on an all-out nuclear freeze as a first step toward nuclear weapon cuts. Romania, SCINTEIA specifies, also submitted two draft resolutions insistently calling on all states that are parties to the treaty to take action and cooperate for stepped up negotiations in the various disarmament fora so that significant agreements could be concluded on the questions that are being discussed as well as on the right of non-nuclear states to be given firm guarantees by the states that do have nuclear weapons that never and under no circumstance will nuclear weapons be used against them or threats to use them or force in general be made.

Considering that the "final declaration" expresses the growing concern of the states party to the treaty over the growing course of nuclear arming -- although its wording fails to match the special importance that the resolution of the problems related to the achievement of nuclear disarmament has, SCINTEIA writes: "significantly, participants assessed as positive the unanimous adoption of the final declaration of the conference, which is all the more evidence of the realization of the fact that, under the current international circumstances, realism and a sense of responsibility are required more than ever before, that action has to be taken, by all nuclear countries first of all, for the provisions of this important international document to become effective, for the arms race, the nuclear arms race to be stopped, which is a vital desideratum of all peoples. [no closing quotes as received]

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT DPRK IN MID-OCTOBER

AU012006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/09/1985 -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the second decade of October, 1985, invited by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU301218 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The delegation of GDR parliamentarians, led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Political Bureau and president of the People's Chamber, who visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] left Bucharest on 27 September. The guests were seen off at their departure from Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and other deputies. Also in attendance were Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador to Bucharest and other embassy members.

LCY CC DISCUSSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, TRADE

AU011530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 85 pp 1-3

[Report by Dara Vucinic, Vojislava Vignjevic]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Sep -- Ideopolitical questions connected with further development of the system and policy of economic relations with foreign countries, in particular the foreign exchange system, were the topics discussed by members of the LCY Central Committee at their 20th session today.

The Central Committee today adopted positions on further development of the policy of economic relations with foreign countries, in particular the foreign exchange system, as a special political platform for overcoming ideological differences and achieving quicker adoption of corresponding laws. That this can be expected was shown in the morning debate in which 13 Central Committee members took part. The debaters basically supported the proposed positions and expressed the desire that the delay be overcome and the procedure of coordinating opinions on proposed drafted laws be continued.

Speaking about the proposed positions of the LCY Central Committee, Milutin Baltic pointed out the following:

Norms Do Not Determine Dynamics

The proposers of the conclusions had probably had in mind some specific elaborated program on the basis of which this can be realized. It has already been said here that inflation can soon reach three figures. What comrades should answer is how it is possible to urgently achieve the convertibility of the dinar in conditions of such inflation. When we observe the export trends and the stagnant situation there, a question also arises. Third, I think things are very unfavorable also in the structure of our economic relations with the world, about which nothing is said here.

In fact, today it is only economical to export to East European countries. Our exports are actually going in that direction. Debts have remained here. For the time being we have been putting things off by reprogramming debts, but the situation has not been resolved. I think that this first problem demands a thorough debate on what has been happening both in the economy and in the country, and we should see whether all that we have been undertaking is adequate in this situation. This is because that also has a direct impact on trends in the entire market and in the country, and economic relations with the world cannot be regulated without it. So far, I think there have sometimes been instances of onesidedness and quarrels in our debates, in some of our measures, and even in some of our persistent claims. I also think that sometimes trends on the internal market have not been sufficiently taken into consideration.

The Presidium's positions support association based on the programs of joint exports. Our Experience tells us that this is good and that such attitudes should be endorsed, Dragutin Kosovac said. That is why it would be good if the old Article 67, which deals with joint exports, remains, and we hope it will remain in our laws -- not so the foreign exchange goes to different accounts, but so it is known who is exporting, and what.

We sometimes use big words, and even if they are not true, they become arguments that we go on using. Comrade Milutin Baltic said today that exporting to the clearing account region is the only economical way. I must say that this not true. It is hard, it is hard in the whole world, on the world market, both the hard currency marekt, and the clearing account one.

However, we would not have exported what we have been exporting and to that extent had we exported with losses; we would not have had anywhere to cover it from. The Sarajevo Energoinvest organization in which I work hopes to export over $250 million to the hard currency market this year. One part of it we export only because we must, because we have obligations; but that is a smaller part. Another part we are exporting, with great efforts, to the hard currency market, but we still export.... And the situation with raw materials and other things is similar both on the clearing account and the hard currency market.

LEGISLATORS INCREASE BUDGET 80.5 BILLION DINARS

AU011954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly met today. The session was devoted to two most important questions: first, it discussed the basic elements in determining the policy of socioeconomic development next year, and second, it reached agreement on adjusting the federal budget, increasing it by 80.5 billion dinars. Olivija Rusovac and Nedeljko Mirkovic report:

(?There are) several reasons for the Federal Executive Council [FEC] to prepare in September and now take measures to support production and exports, and to mitigate the effect of the difficulties that have accumulated. Milos Sindjic, director of the Federal Plan Institute, cited some of the immediate reasons. They are the consequences of drought, difficulties in the energy plan, the increase in the price of crude oil and other products, the unavoidable adjustment to the federal budget, high stocks, and insufficient exports.

According to him, a group of 14 FEC measures creates more favorable credit conditions for a maximum increase in exports and the necessary purchase of agricultural produce; for maintaining coal stocks at power stations, and imports of crude oil; and for meeting international loan servicing. Thus, as of today, the interest rate on agricultural loans from primary money issue is reduced, and loans for purchasing agricultural produce, imports of crude oil, and priority investment are increased.

Among the measures that are yet to take effect, Sindjic listed the preparation of fresh export programs, imports of equipment to modernize export production, and intensified social control of prices, particularly in the associated work organizations themselves, along with penal rates of interest for inventories. Pointing out the focus of the economic policy next year, Milos Sindjic said that it is a considerable reduction in inflation.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces has adopted a law amending the federal budget for this year, increasing it by 80.5 billion dinars.

The Finance Committee in the course of the morning had tried to reach an acceptable solution. The Kosovo delegation insisted for a long time that an additional 2 billion dinars be provided in the federal budget for the development requirements of this province, on top of the 2 billion dinars approved. Only when Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, stated that another adjustment of the federal budget will follow in November and that 2 billion dinars for Kosovo, as well as supplementary funds for the underdeveloped republics, will then be provided, the Kosovo delegation withdrew its objection and thus made it possible for the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to adopt its final decision.

At its session tomorrow, the Federal Chamber will decide on distribution of the increased moneys in the federal budget among federal fund users.

STATE SOCIAL COUNCIL VIEWS DRAFT ON SOCIAL SYSTEM

LD302326 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The Federal Social Council for Questions About Our Social System discussed for the first time the final draft document critically analyzing the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The introductory report was read by Josip Vrhovec, member of the Yugoslav Presidency and chairman of the commission responsible for drafting this document. Despite some differences, council members endorsed the principles of this document, believing it to be a sound basis for the completion of our political system. After discussing views on the document draft, the council will present a new version of the text to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium by the end of this month. The presidium will organize a public discussion. Sonja Badel prepared an account of today's social council session, which was chaired by Tihomir Vlaskalic:

[Badel] Council members have agreed with the assessment inherent in the analysis that there are no grounds for changing the basic principles and fundamental provisions of the Constitution. Only those changes that make a contribution to the further development of self-management and ensure basic achievements, such as national equality expressed through the relations between the republics and provinces in the federation, should be tackled.

During the discussion, the democratic procedure for reaching joint stands was welcomed, as was the document's openness to all fresh proposals. Expressing republican, provincial councils, all federal organs, and organizations' positions, most of those who participated in the discussion tried, in this spirit, to pinpoint those passages in the analysis that required further elaboration or amendment. However, some proposals recalled the very beginning of the discussion on changes to the political system. For instance, it was suggested that a Yugoslav Assembly chamber of associated labor be set up. They also advocated greater Assembly powers on the adoption of bills, more power for the Federal Executive Council in planning, and others.

Franc Setinc described these and similar proposals as a demand to revise the system because, among other things, they impinge on the Assembly structure, represent an attack on the principle of consensus, and advocate the strengthening of work organizations at the expense of basic organizations of associated labor. According to Setinc, these proposals do not leave room for the life of an equal community of nations and nationalities, or for the strengthening of the cohesion of Yugoslav society on the basis of self-management association of labor and resources. The dilemma again is whether the political system or subjective forces failed to become adequately involved in self-management development in keeping with the constitution or even operated from opposing etatist positions, responsible for the present unsatisfactory situation in many segments of our society. The former obviously are not satisfied with the extent and nature of the changes proposed within the context of the Constitution, while the latter, who are in a majority, are trying to prove that no system, no matter how well it may be conceived, can function by itself without the organized activity of all subjective forces.

Josip Vrhovec, in his introductory report, drew attention to the differences during work on a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. He said that those who want to undermine of our life together also appeared on the public scene in order to revive dogmatic bureaucratism or establish bourgeois restoration on this basis. Vrhovec said that during the analysis the temptation to change the sharp edged criticism of all negative points into a criticism of the whole thing was avoided, and he stressed that criticism serves to do away with accumulated shortcomings, and opens the road to overcoming shortcomings and further developing this political system, but not replacing it with some other system.

There is no doubt that the balance of forces in our society is such that during future work on the critical analysis only those proposals that follow this line of consolidation of self-management and national equality will succeed.

ZARKOVIC NOTES 'FAILURES' OF ECONOMIC CHAMBER

LD271935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2108 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- It is quite obvious that we, and here I include the LCY Central Committee and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, have failed in implementing the conclusions adopted at the 17th LCY Central Committee Plenum. This was stated by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the end of the talks he had this evening in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

Not only have we failed in halting inflation, but its rate continues to grow. The economy's share in disposable income is falling. Economic growth has slowed down. The results recorded in foreign trade fall short of what we envisaged. All these reasons are behind the LCY Central Committee's insistence that the adopted conclusions must be implemented, Zarkovic stressed, pointing also to the important role of and tasks developing upon the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

There is no alterative for us, Zarkovic warned. Inflation must be curbed since it is having an adverse effect on many economic policy measures. Real interest rates would not be such a burden for the economy were it not for such a high rate of inflation. Any further rise in prices could lead to an insurmountable situation. We cannot therefore accept the idea that we must become accustomed to high inflation and let it gradually "lose its momentum." This attitude is extremely dangerous, and we rejected it at the 17th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

The role of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber in all this is not to serve as an instrument for creating the illusion to the effect that associated labor is taking an active part in the process of passing important economic decisions. Due to various pressures and inadequate economic organization, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber has almost become a socioeconomic, or even political, body. But its primary task is to promote a form of organization within associated labor based on self-management. In this way conditions would be created for asscoiated labor to decide on the most important economic decisions, Zarkovic said.

The businessmen who took part in the conversation pointed to the everyday difficulties confronting them -- from inefficient banks to the lack of clarity in systemic solutions. Someone noted that the draft medium-term plan up to 1990 envisages the adoption of joint development programs. This was received as a novelty, not only businessmen but by the proposers of the program as well. Officials in the Economic Chamger think that there is not enough time left to work, prepare, and coordinate the program to be done in a proper way. Suggestions were heard to the effect that the deadline should be extended for 1 more month.

Vidoje Zarkovic and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Nikola Stojanovic, who also took part in this evening's talks, agreed with the businessmen and their assessments that there are many unknown quantities in this sphere; but they both stressed the importance of the plan and the most significant joint development programs, which are expected to stimulate further cooperation and integration within the Yugoslav economy and to stimulate exports. The medium-term development plan must contain only the most significant programs, while the rest should be incorporated as we go along, at a later stage; therefore, there is no need to postpone the adoption of the plan.

DIZDAREVIC, PEREZ DE CUELLAR VIEW UN SESSION

LD012053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (TANJUG) -- U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic favourably assessed today the course to date of the U.N. General Assembly session. They said that the atmosphere at the session was favourable for raising in the United Nations several important issues, including the somewhat neglected question of the North-South dialogue, the more so as economic and debt problems dominate the current session.

The Yugoslav foreign minister informed the secretary-general on the conclusions of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda, underlining in particular the unity manifested at the conference.

Perez de Cuellar spoke with appreciation about the contribution of the nonaligned countries, and Yugoslavia in particular, to the work of the United Nations. The secretary-general and Yugoslav foreign minister also exchanged views on other international issues.

SERBIA'S IKONIC MEETS RSFSR AGRICULTURISTS

LD260932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbia SR Assembly, received Vasiliy Pustozerov, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture, who is visiting Serbia SR. Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, Nikola Stanic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management, and Milojko Veljovic, chairman of the management board of the PKB [expansion not identified], also took part in the talks.

The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction with the meeting and talks, as well as a conviction that they will contribute to the further successful development of bilateral cooperation in agriculture and within the framework of a wide and comprehensive cooperation between the RSFSR and Serbia SR.

A view was expressed on both sides that such cooperation contributes positively to developed and friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations, which are being built on well-known jointly established principles. Particular attention was devoted to the building of the Kuban agro-industrial combine in the USSR, which is being carried out by the PKB with the participation of other Yugoslav companies. According to judgments expressed on both sides, all the conditions are right for successfully building this big and complex combine.

UK OFFICIALS RECEIVE CKREBIC FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD302107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] London, Sept 30 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain, particularly in the economic and financial fields, as well as world monetary-financial relations, were the topics President of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic discussed here today with British Deputy Prime Minister Lord Whitelaw and Governor of the Bank of England Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

Ckrebic is visiting Great Britain at the invitation of the British Government.

Ckrebic and Whitelaw expressed satisfaction with the stable and successful development of bilateral cooperation, and stated the wish that it should be further diversified, particularly in the economic field. In this context, the necessity was stressed of eliminating obstacles standing in the way of consolidation of economic cooperation and ensuring a greater marketing of Yugoslav goods in Britain.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton assessed as positive Yugoslav economic stabilization results and stated the British side's readiness to help solve problems of the external solvency and economic development of Yugoslavia through promoting mutually advantageous cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER MAMULA LEAVES TO VISIT HUNGARY

LD011508 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, heading a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, left on a friendly, working visit with the Armed Forces of Hungary. During their stay in the neighboring and friendly country, Adm Mamula and members of the delegation will hold talks on the further development of interarmy cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and Hungary and will also visit units and institutions of the Hungarian People's Army.

RELATIONS WITH GREECE 'DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY'

LD271818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1244 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Greece consider that their relations, based on the principles of equality, non-interference and mutual respect, are developing successfully, said Yugoslav government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic at a news conference here today.

Speaking of the recent talks held by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, Jeglic said their discussions included some open and unresolved questions whose solving would give an impetus to the further promotion of overall bilateral relations. Jeglic said special attention was devoted to the situation in the Balkans, relations with neighbouring countries, the current problems of the developing countries, and the international situation as a whole. At the request of the Greek side, Loncar informed them about the results of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda, Jeglic said.

Yugoslavia assesses that the comprehensive exchange of views will contribute to the strengthening of the two countries' friendly relations and the promotion of their good-neighbourly cooperation, Jeglic said.

SERBIA SR SOCIAL PLANNING BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

Endorsed by Executive Council

AU242050 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 85 p 1

[V. Rupar report]

[Text] At its session yesterday, the Serbia SR Assembly Executive Council adopted the provisions of the Bill on the System of Social Planning and the Social Plan of the Serbia SR, and thereby opened up the possibility of adopting the social plan of the republic as a whole after 10 years of discussions.

The disagreements that followed the debate on the social plan were removed after a talk among the representatives of the executive councils of Serbia and the provinces. It was agreed that Article 305 of the Serbia Constitution should be the constitutional basis for adopting the social plan of the SR of Serbia. The social plan will have provisions that will apply in a unified way to the whole of Serbia and, together with the coat-of-arms (which is dealt with in Article 5 of the Serbia Constitution) and the anthem (Article 7 of the constitution), it will represent only questions that are not included in Article 300 of the constitution and that apply in a unified way to the whole of Serbia.

During past years, agreement could not be reached, not only on legal-technical formulations, but also on important questions of the planning system, relations in the Serbia SR, and balancing the development of the republic as a whole. Yesterday it was said that these questions were present in all debates about relations in the SR of Serbia, and that the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which were adopted this summer, have contributed much to solving those questions.

This bill will be put on the agenda of the session of the Assembly of the Serbia SR, which is to be held on 26 October.

Adopted Unanimously by Assembly

LD262032 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Today the Serbia Assembly unanimously adopted a draft of the law on the system of social planning and on Serbia's social plan, which for the first time in 11 years regulates this republic's development policy in a unique way. In this way, as was pointed out, one of the big questions that for a long time burdened Serbia's global relations was solved. Serbia was practically the only state and social and political community without its own plan. Adoption of the draft law is at the same time the first practical result of implementation of the recently-adopted attitudes by the LCY Central Committee Presidium on building unity and togetherness in Serbia. It is important also to mention that the adoption of this legal document does not encroach upon the constitutionally established rights of the autonomous provinces. The provinces also are not limited by any of the draft's regulations.

While adoption of the draft law on Serbia's development up to 1990 was carried with no objections, a draft law on Yugoslavia's social plan received severe criticism, remarks, and suggestions that it should be changed and amended considerably before it is adopted. One of the main objections, which will probably become an amendment, refers to the question of preventing the relative lagging behind of Serbia proper. It is believed that the draft law bypasses this question by postponing it, which is not in accordance with earlier adopted attitudes. Among the concrete remarks there was a suggestion that Serbian obligations to the fund of the federation for developing republics and Kosovo Province should be reduced by half so that this republic can successfully solve its own lagging.

VOJVODINA LC COMMITTEE VIEWS UNITY IN SERBIA

AU261929 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 85 p 6

[TANJUG report: "From the Program of Tasks and Actions of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Vojvodina LC"]

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Current Questions of Implementing Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness in the SR of Serbia Are Based can be put into practice fully only through the broadest mobilization of workers and working people, their self-managing organizations and communities, and all subjective forces in the province, and through the activities of delegate assemblies and executive and administrative organs.

The Vojvodina LC Committee and its Presidium, as well as the Statutory Commission and other organs and bodies of the Vojvodina LC, have a special responsibility for effective and successful ideopolitical actions to implement these positions. In implementing these positions, it is the duty of organs and organizations of the Vojvodina LC to make a creative contribution to formation of the unified action and political program of the Serbia LC and to ensure joint and coordinated activities with organs of the Serbia LC and the Kosovo LC.

This is emphasized, among other things, in the Program of Tasks and Actions of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Vojvodina LC in Implementing the Positions of the LCY Central Committee on Current Questions of Implementing Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness in the Serbia SR Are Based, which was discussed at the Vojvodina LC Committee session held yesterday.

The activities that the Vojvodina LC will carry out in implementing the LCY Central Committee Presidium positions, it is added, will at the same time be the most successful way to resist the attempts by nationalist, separatist, unitarianist, technobureaucratic, and other antisocialist forces to use the existing difficulties and differences for their political aims. Therefore, Communists, in particular those in leading posts, must bear in mind all the time that ideas and alternatives of others are being pushed on our constitutional order. This is why they are extremely responsible for implementation of the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

One Can Arrive at a Unified Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions

The Vojvodina LC Committee Presidium is expected to start an initiative on a more extensive critical examination of realization of the constitutional position of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province and the Serbia SR, which will be carried out through the forms of activity of the Vojvodina SAWP and Assembly and will start from the constitutional concept of republics and provinces given in the SFRY Constitution. This debate should be connected to the public discussion on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. On this occasion, the program says, one should in particular discern whether there are insufficiently clear or insufficiently elaborated provisions in the normative parts of the constitutions on Vojvodina and the Serbia SR, which present an impediment to the realization of unity and togetherness in the republic in conformity with the constitutional bases and principles. If the need is established for some provisions of the Vojvodina and Serbia SR constitutions to be amplified and made more precise, LC members in the Vojvodina Assembly, and in particular those in the Constitutional Commission of the Vojvodina Assembly, those in the Vojvodina SAWP Conference, and Vojvodina delegates to the Serbia SR Assembly are held responsible for a creative contribution to working out the direction and framework of the possible additions.

With full sensitivity and joint responsibility, one must arrive at unified interpretations of constitutional provisions and develop a practice that -- starting from constitutional principles -- will essentially further the relations of unity and togetherness in the Serbia SR toward a complex sociopolitical community.

In all that, it was pointed out, one must start from the principles of the positions and resolutely reject demands for revising the constitutional position of the province, republic, and federation. One must also overcome opposition to the debate on changes in the system.

The Program of Tasks and Actions of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium calls on Communists, scientific workers, publicists, and journalists to resolutely oppose all public statements that express ideopolitical theses and concepts demanding solutions for realization of the constitutional position of the Serbia SR and the socialist autonomous provinces on foundations opposite to the SFRY Constitution and LCY tenets. Within the public media councils, SAWP sections, and other discussion forums, Communists should also start initiatives for public debates about articles that are one-sided or tendentious, that spread disbelief and distrust, and that result in creating a climate of discord, incite nationalist selectiveness and intolerance, and weaken the unity of socialist and democratic forces.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY REJECTS TITOGRAD-SHKODER BILL

AU012037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 85 p 4

[J.P. report]

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 25 Sep -- At its session today, the Slovenia SR Assembly failed to extend its approval to amending the bill to the Law on Providing Resources for Financing the Construction of the Yugoslav Part of the Titograd-Shkoder Railroad, with an explanation that it proposes an expansion of the program for the construction of this railroad as adopted, although it has been established that electrification of this railroad will not pay when one takes into consideration the expected economic effect -- that is, the profitability of the railroad.